

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

SENATOR BARROW.

SENATOR EDMUND'S A CHRONIC OBJECTOR.

Mr. Barrow Asks Him a Direct Question—The Question of Senator—Respects Mr. Hill's Memory to the House—The President's New Role as an Advocate of Political Morality.

Special to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—After the reading of the journal of the senate yesterday morning, Senator Brown rose and presented the credentials of Mr. Pop. Barrow to fill the unexpired term of Senator Hill. The clerk had hardly finished reading the document before Mr. Edmunds, the chronic objector of the senate, remarked that the certificate was irregular. After a pause he said that it was well known that Mr. Barrow had been properly elected, and no point could be made on the defect of his credentials. Senator Brown then conducted his colleague to the rostrum, when the oath was administered. David Davis, as he uttered the last word of the form, extended his hand and congratulated the young senator, exchanging several remarks with him before he resumed his chair.

Senator Barrow, whispering to Edmunds's desk, asked him to repeat to Edmunds's desire for being introduced, "The Georgian said, with characteristic directness: "What was the matter with my credentials?"

Judge Edmunds smiled pleasantly and said that the difficulty lay in the fact that the certificate did not state that a ballot was had in each branch of the legislature separately. He remarked that it was of no consequence in the present instance, but might have been important in case of a contest.

Senator Barrow, after receiving the congratulations of Senators Bayard, Beck, and others, took the chair. Senator Brown occupied his seat. The latter moved into Mr. Hill's old chair, which is next to the aisle on the front row and is one of the two best seats on the floor. It was David Davis's place a long time, when he went to wield the gavel. Mr. Hill took it. Mr. Barrow is the youngest man in the senate, being more than a year the junior of Mr. Gorman, the elder Maryland senator, who is fast coming to the front rank for rotundity.

MR. HILL'S DEATH

was officially announced in the house yesterday at one o'clock. Mr. Hammond upon the report of the resolutions touching Mr. Hill's death from the senate, said: "Mr. speaker, I move to take up the senate resolutions and ask that they be read."

They were read. Mr. Hammond continued:

"Mr. Speaker—Mr. Hill was so long a member of the congress of the United States, he occupied so large a place in the affections of his friends and the admirers of the country, that his name, if his worth would fail to meet the requirements of this solemn occasion

This house at some time during this session, will take such action as will be deemed appropriate to the reputation and worth of the great man whose death the people deplore.

Therefore, at the present time, with only one motion to be made, a few words.

Resolved, That this house receives with deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Benjamin H. Hill, lately a senator from Georgia.

Resolved further, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the distinguished senator the house will now adjourn."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the house adjourned.

THE SENATE'S MESSAGE.

The president's message is generally regarded here as an effort to "catch on" to the demand for reform in the recent elections. Some of its passages have caused many a knowing smile. The sermon against the sin of political assessments is especially funny. Mr. Arthur appears in a new role when he comes out as the apostle of high morality in politics. During the campaign his Washington organ abused with its fiercest tirades the men who were appealing to the government to fully investigate the assessment business. He will call it up to-day and give the senate some of his plain talk on it. It is an awkward question for the republicans, a matter on which it would be difficult to bring them to vote, or to sustain the resolution. Mr. Beck's object is first to impeach, and because it was false, impudent and scandalous. Judge Wylie said the paper was an insult to the court. Mr. Ingoldsby disclaimed all intention to offer an insult in alleging bias and prejudice on the part of the court, and said that nearly all the states had laws providing for a change of venue in such cases. Judge Wylie said there was no such law in the federal statutes. He, however, permitted the paper to go to trial. Mr. Wilson then read a speech from the floor in support of a motion for a separate trial for himself. This motion was overruled, as was also another calling for a bill of particulars. While this was going on, Attorney-General Brewster came into court, and joined the government counsel. The case then reached the stage of the selection of a jury and adjourned.

The examination of witnesses in the case against William Dickson, of the star route, is still going on. The remainder of the jury have all testified. One reporter of the National Republican, who published an interview with Dickson, who gave a full confession of the trial, testified to the correctness of his statement that Dickson had said he had been offered \$25,000 to vote for the government. Henry A. Bowen, the man who Dickson said tried to bribe him, was then placed on the stand. He was asked if he had told Dickson that he was authorized by the attorney general to make a proposition of any kind. This question was objected to by the defense, and when it was put, whether Juh's band had been mentioned to the department of justice to make any proposition or do anything in relation to the star route trial. He replied, "none whatever." He added that he had not received such authority from Brewster Cameron, and had not made any proposition to Dickson. The defense then took Bowen in hand for cross examination, and directed their efforts to establish a disreputable character for him. Bowen was still on the stand when the court adjourned.

THE WORK BEFORE THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—We have made our first mistake in the leadings sent to day. "We ought to have considered the proposition for opening the sessions at 11 o'clock in caucus last night, and to have supported it as a party proposition, or not have proposed it at all."

The resolution referred to, which was offered by Senator Hoar, fixed upon the hour of 12 meridian for the meeting of the senate; but upon the suggestion of Senator Edwards even o'clock was substituted. Eleven republican senators voted for an amendment again substituting 12 for 11 o'clock, and it was passed in that form. Probably the proposition will be revised three or four weeks hence with a better prospect of its passage. There are now more than a thousand measures upon the senate calendar which have been acted upon by committees, and the necessity for more committee work which was urged to-day is not apparent, except in respect to the appropriation and finance committees. It is evident that the house will not be able to take up and pass this mass of legislation if sent to them, and therefore extraordinary haste at this early day in respect to miscellaneous bills is uncalled for. Some of the more important measures are provided for, special orders having been made for them.

AN IMPORTANT LAND SCHEME.

Washington, December 7.—Secretary Butler is here. He comes to argue a speculation now pending before the interior department, in which the claimants are attempting to locate some land scrip known as Porter Field scrip upon the so called lake front at Chicago, which has been made in great measure by rapacious avarice from the lake along the front of Fort Dearborn reservation, which was an old military post. A similar attempt with a different class of scrip—the Valentine scrip—was made by the Indians in 1830, according to the history of the country. Secretary Schuyler has ruled that the claim is entirely speculative, and that he would not allow the speculators to call a tract of land in a great city worth millions of dollars unoccupied public land. The land commissioner last spring decided adversely to the Porter Field scrip, and the case now comes up before Secretary Teller as appears from that ruling. Secretary Teller decides that the land is unoccupied public domain, General Butler's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The land will have a fortune, for the value is worth millions, comprising nearly the entire lake front to the commercial part of Chicago, with wharfing facilities, railroad approaches, &c. There is said to be no appeal from Secretary Teller's decision. This is the business that brings the governor-elect to Washington.

MR. CHANDLER'S SUGGESTIONS.

Washington, December 7.—Secretary Folger was apprised by Senator Chandler, before the adjournment of the session, of the condition of the navy department, that it would obtain the recommendation for the transfer of the coast survey, revenue marine, life-sav-
service, and light-house board from the navy to the navy. Mr. Folger, to-day

Kasson says in an interview in the National Republican: "It Blaine's criticisms have been correctly reported, he (Blaine) has never been in the Nicaraguan canal bill or the

act, but he did not see how he could

before the

THE INTENSE COLD.

From the Northwest and Across Ocean Into Europe—Five Degrees Below Zero.

A Proposed Removal of Waiters Squatters From India.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—The Cincinnati Price Current of this morning, will publish results of the annual hog statistics for 1882, 93 per cent of last winter's packings showing the aggregate packing at all points to date, since November 1, is about 1,800,000 hogs, against 2,370,000 at the same date last year, showing a decrease of twenty-four per cent. The report regarding the probable winter supply of hogs for the season to March 1, are interpreted as indicating a shortage not exceeding 10 per cent, and probably less than this, or in other words, that the winter packings will be below the average. The aggregate packing at all points to date, since November 1, is about 1,800,000 hogs, against 2,370,000 at the same date last year, showing a decrease of twenty-four per cent. 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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1882

STATE SPECIALS.

VS OF THE DAY FROM ALL PARTS OF GEORGIA.

In Term of DeKalb Superior Court—Candidates DeKalb—Fees in Decatur—Forty-five Hundred Dollars Fine—Changing Laurens Superior Court—A Sale—not a Failure.

Admitted to the Constitution.

DECATUR, December 7.—Judge W. R. Hamond has ordered that a special term of DeKalb superior court, for the trial of crime to be held in Decatur, commencing Monday December 18th, and that all grand and juries for the last term of said court in attendance at that time. There are sixteen persons in jail awaiting trial several on bond, and it will probably take one week to try them all. Philip B. Purdy, of Stone Mountain, is announced as a candidate for sheriff of this city.

Captain James Hunt, an elderly citizen, is also a candidate, and as gentlemen are well known and have a group of friends, the race will be interesting probably exciting. Robert N. Akin, was a candidate for clerk of the superior court, has withdrawn from the race, leaving K. Russell, the present clerk, without opposition. There are a number of dates for receiver and tax collector.

Sallie C. Wilson, Addie Art, removed from Montezuma yesterday, an aged citizen suddenly at his residence near Stone Mountain last Sunday night.

A handsome residence of George J. Howard, the deput made a narrow escape being destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

Book room attached to the main building, fire and almost the entire floor was before the fire was discovered. The judgment and hard work of Mr. Howard's family alone saved the building from going down.

THOMASON.

County Commissioners' Work—An Important Case in Court.

MATSON, December 6.—Yesterday was regular monthly meeting of the board of commissioners. They met and talked bridge building, and claimed that a bridge in this county had not been according to contract. The timber had been, and that must be the case, after yesterday Colonel W. Bass and L. D. both formerly of this place, now of Richmond, Va. Colonel Beall the boss short-hand reporter of a circuit in this state. Both are looking, on a visit here, and report snow in and Virginia. Captain T. B. Lyons, Heaville, was in town Monday. He says road is not bad for cotton buyers taking prompt shipments, but that it's all going business has a one suspender state against J. H. Beall, for trespass, very important case tried in the county here to day. At one time, during which one hundred people were in the court house, the jury returned after a full clear charge from the judge. The parties returned a verdict of colonels Allen, Isinger and Judge for the state; colonel J. A. Hunt, for defense. Creditable

case were made.

DUBLIN.

Third Rule is Working in Laurens Superior Court.

The Constitution.

December 6.—Nothing of much interest being done in our superior court, now in session. We are perhaps our very worthy and much respected chief justice, last evening, left this county to go to the Occoneechit after this term. The citizens of this county are very much in favor of range, except a very few, who never any improvement unless the plan is made by one of their number. The intelligent town a day or so ago that J. B. Wolf, our representative, and C. S. Guyton, the senator this district, had agreed to

our court.

Mr. Wolf's whisky law is being tested and the Good Templars are carrying the same stand at present about fifty to two-thirds, but the boot is on the other

side.

SALE AND A FAILURE.

To the Constitution.

DECEMBER 6.—The Jones farm, a few miles from R-m, was sold yesterday for \$40. The farm consisted of 1,000 acres, and the value of Floyd county land. The farm was made by Mr. R. T. Hargrove, received excellent management on his part. Cohen Co., of this city, have made payment. Liabilities, \$17,000. M. A. and Z. Zacharias are the assignees. The general ticket elected Tuesday is an excellent, and the city's affairs will be well advanced during the next twelve months.

A STILL CAPTURED.

To the Constitution.

LONGEA, December 6.—One day last Deputy Marshal Jas Robison captured a still and distillery, and seized the stills, and after trial was committed and put in prison. This was on the Amicalola, in our county. The root is being taken the brick building of Captain F. W. Colson, W. Boyd has been elected of Dahlonega.

FIRE IN SPARTANBURG.

To the Constitution.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. December 7.—The Piedmont house, the property of Mr. Walker and Jess and John B. Land, was to-day entirely destroyed by a fire originating from sparks on the roof. The furniture was saved but injured. Building was insured in the London & Scottish Union one thousand British America twenty-two hundred fifty and Western twelve hundred and

ATHENS ELECTION.

To the Constitution.

ATHENS, December 7.—A fire occurred last evening at the Jones farm, a few miles from R-m, was sold yesterday for \$40. The farm consisted of 1,000 acres, and the value of Floyd county land. The farm was made by Mr. R. T. Hargrove, received excellent management on his part. Cohen Co., of this city, have made payment. Liabilities, \$17,000. M. A. and Z. Zacharias are the assignees. The general ticket elected Tuesday is an excellent, and the city's affairs will be well advanced during the next twelve months.

WISER IF NOT RICHER.

From the Berrien County, Ga. News.

Seven years ago to day, Mr. Daniel Sanders left Berrien county to seek a better climate beyond the Mississippi river. He settled in Arkansas a fertile and productive section of the state, but he lost his wife, and two small children. His own health, it seems, has not been the best, and on yesterday he returned to his native country, having learned by his seven year's experience in a distant country, that there is no place like Berrien.

A BROTHAL FATHER.

From the Jasper County, Ga. News.

On Thursday the 23rd inst., at the place of M. W. D. Wynn near Shady Dale, Surrey Williams, col. a tenant of Mr. Wynn, whipped his young daughter Joanna, and she was whipping him six days in a row. In May last he lost his wife, who left him with two small children. His own health, it seems, has not been the best, and on yesterday he returned to his native country, having learned by his seven year's experience in a distant country, that there is no place like Berrien.

TABLE AND PARLOR TALK.

From the Covington, Ga. Enterprise.

No Thanksgiving turkey was seen on the editor's table yesterday.

From the Butler, Ga. Herald.

The old turkey gobble is beginning to wear a thin skin.

From the Dahlonega, Ga. Journal.

There will be a grand union Christmas tree to take place at the college on Wednesday night, the 13th. It is to be held in the hall of the university. The trees are to be sold for the benefit of the students.

From the Dalton, Ga. Journal.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$250 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 8, 1882.

SENATOR BROWN has gone at his work with force. Instead of palavering and speechifying on the subject, he has simply introduced a bill abolishing the internal revenue bill of 1864, and all laws relating to the same.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU REPORT indicates for the south Atlantic and east gulf states to-day, local rains followed by colder, partly cloudy weather, northeast to northwest winds, higher barometer.

DALLAS rejoices in a growth which is somewhat phenomenal. Its development is but an evidence that railroads build up a country by bringing it within the circle of commerce. While it possesses twelve stores, they are closely followed by eight bar rooms.

THE GREENBACKERS OF INDIANA propose to drop the distinctive name of their party and to abandon the greenback theory as the only platform of the party. The question arises then, is not the greenback party of Indiana dead, or does it know when it is dead?

THE UTAH COMMISSION recommend the repeal of the law giving women the right of suffrage, as essential to a settlement of the polygamy question. As the case stands now the Mormon women outnumber the other voters by a great majority, and they vote as the church directs. So long as they do so, of course polygamy must exist.

In the death of Rev. George F. Cooper, which occurred at Americus Sunday morning last, the Baptists have not only lost an able and zealous minister, but the state of Georgia sustains the loss of a son who was always true to the instincts of patriotism and the call of duty. He was widely known and universally honored.

As a result of the enforcement of the letter of the criminal code relating to Sunday it is likely that the spirit will be forgotten. Sir Robert Peel said that the only way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it, and so the probability is that by its too zealous action the Sunday closing league will succeed in making New York's Sunday bad instead of good.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN, in discussing the "Christmas" quarto of pictures and papers issued by the Harpers, says "the best piece of literary work in it is by Joel Chandler Harris, 'Mingo,' a sketch of negro character of a higher type than the shrewd, humorous and kindly 'Uncle Remus,' and a finer piece of work than anything we have before seen from Mr. Harris's pen."

IT was a pure piece of bluff on the part of Bob Ingersoll to charge Judge Wylie with prejudice and to attempt so to stop the progress of the star route cases. It is the oldest of old law stories that an old lawyer's advice to a young one was "When you have no case abuse the plaintiff's attorney." In like manner Ingersoll attempts to bully the judge, but his attempt can hardly succeed.

THE ESTEEMED NEW YORK HERALD ANNOUNCES that hog-stealing is not a political crime. It is safe to say that the able article in which this statement is made is not from the pen of a constitutional lawyer. When a negro steals a hog from another negro the theft is something more than stealing; it is an attack upon the political rights of a colored citizen. When a negro steals a hog from a white man it is an unjustifiable attempt to draw the color line; and when a white man steals a hog from a negro there is no doubt that the crime is committed on account of color and previous condition. With hog stealing a fine art, it will not do for the politicians to ignore it.

IN the current number of the International Review is an article by Mr. W. R. Black, suggesting that certain branches of police work should be carried on by newspapers, and that reporters should be allowed to act as special constables. There is no doubt that certain classes of work can better be done by papers than the police as at present conducted. The capture of Chastine Cox, of Winslow, the Boston forger; of Cooper, the Chicago forger; the exposure of the Tweed ring; of the star route conspiracy; the revelations of abuse of insane persons; the capture of Phipps, the Philadelphia forger; in fact, nearly every noted crime has been run down by the press before the dogberrys have begun to open their eyes. The latest instance of newspaper detection is the capture of a gang of grave-robbers in Philadelphia by the press reporters and the proof that a cemetery had been stripped of nearly all of its contents to supply "cadavers" to Jefferson medical college. The clue was given by an overheard sentence that a restaurant waiter's body had been seen in a hospital, and from that, for eighteen months, the reporters worked until five of them, with drawn revolvers, captured the ghouls at work.

EDUCATIONAL UNITY. A very interesting paper was laid before the national council of education on the importance of harmonizing the elementary, secondary and collegiate systems of education. The three systems are found in all civilized countries, and they include all classes of institutions in which the educational work is forward. The three systems are not necessarily competitive, but successive. They may be public or private. The elementary school may be public or private, and a good share of the secondary schools are academies controlled by

individuals. Only in the larger towns do we find high schools. But public or private the youth everywhere who is to enjoy the best educational advantages begins with the elementary school ends with the college. The three stages occupy the child from exactly the age of six to twenty; they have in view the same end, namely to transform the child into the cultivated man or woman.

The report before us proceeds to show beyond all possibility of dispute that there should be harmony in the working of the three several parts. It goes without saying that there should be harmony in a cause that is virtually one. Every part of the work is a work of cooperation. No one man takes the boy or girl through all the stages. Each teacher in each system has a part assigned to him. He is to take the pupil over a portion of the course to advance him from one given point to another. His work is well done when the pupil passes from him thoroughly prepared for the subsequent stage. The best education is secured when the work of one system or stage thus fits into the work of that which follows it.

These propositions will not be seriously questioned by any intelligent man; and they are as applicable in Georgia as in Massachusetts.

We are, in the face of many obstacles, endeavoring to lay the foundation of an educational system, and it is well to keep in view the importance of having no chasm between the parts. Our teachers in the primary schools should be recruiting agents for the high schools and academies, and the teachers in the academy course should not make the mistake of considering it the last stage of the educational course. They should not do any work that must be done over again in the college, and they should so arrange their work as to facilitate in all practicable ways the passage of pupils from their schools to the colleges. The colleges in other words should be recognized in the high schools and academies.

In Georgia the public school system is confirmed by the constitution to the elementary stage except in localities that are specially permitted to maintain high schools; but the principle of unity is still applicable.

In the humblest old-field school in the state there should be a desire and an effort on the part of the teacher and of superintendent to prepare pupils for the next educational stage, no matter if it is found in a private school; and if every high school and academy in the state would work up to this doctrine of educational unity our colleges would be filled, and many a young man would have reason to bless the labors that led him on to a liberal education.

The want of harmony in our schools, the unbridged places in our college

preparatory work, is a hindrance to the best results of general educational framing. It is a duty that should lie heavy on the conscience of every educator in the state to put no obstacles in the way of any child.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The very virtuous house is clamorous for a civil service reform bill, and it is stated a new bill will be brought in next week from the house select committee. It is said that it will include provisions for the probationary appointment of clerks in the civil service, and fix the terms of office at four years, with a provision for removal except for cause, and after allowing a clerk an opportunity to be heard before a special tribunal. Senator Pendleton's bill, now pending in the senate, treats only of the method of appointment, leaving untouched the subjects of removals and tenure of office. At the time the bill was introduced it was not thought that any positive and comprehensive measure would be even considered, but as the bill stands it would take the minor appointments out of politics, and make the civil service independent of campaign operations.

MERIT UNDER MR. PENDLETON'S BILL would be overestimated, and it is most desirable that every aid should be given to make the machinery for collecting duties work as easily and as simply as possible, so as to avoid so far as may be that may make the practical working of the tariff unpopular and unnecessarily onerous. The commission believes that the measure proposed would provide effectual relief from one of the greatest sources of annoyance to which merchants are now subjected in their importations. This recommendation is objected to by Commissioner Underwood, and probably with good reason.

SCHEDULE A deals with drugs and chemicals, which have been taken out of "sundries" and re-classified. In addition to those articles which are unquestionably chemicals, it was found necessary to include, in order to make a more harmonious schedule, such crude vegetable substances and minerals as are largely used in chemicals. Also in some cases it was thought advisable to place on the chemical schedule metals almost entirely used in this branch of industry. This schedule has been classified under the three heads of animal, vegetable and mineral. The aim has been, throughout, to place all the raw material used in this industry on the free list, and only to make it dutiable when advanced in value by grinding, refining or other process of manufacture in which labor becomes an element for consideration. Quinine remains on the free list. The free list has been very largely increased by the sweeping clauses introduced in regard to chemicals, and while a less number of articles are enumerated, the list, in reality, is very much larger, practically making all crude drugs, indeed all substances not edible and in a crude condition.

NO RADICAL CHANGE in the existing duty on iron ore is proposed. The commission recommends a specific rate of fifty cents per ton, instead of the present twenty per cent ad valorem. The commission recommends that pig iron and all kinds of scrap iron be classified at the same rate of duty, viz., three-tenths of one cent per pound. It is believed by the commission that a further reduction of the duty on pig iron than that recommended would result disastrously to that important industry. With respect to steel rails the commission recommends a duty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound, which is about \$18 a ton, a reduction of \$10 a ton.

FOR THE PURPOSE of simplification and to avoid the many complications that arise from the difficulty in designating the exact differences between iron and steel, the commission has placed iron and common steel as far as possible at the same rates. It is a very difficult matter, in articles of hardware or in fine sheet iron, to distinguish, except by analysis, between iron and common steel.

The report points out that excessive duties in general, or exceptionally high in particular cases, discredit "our whole national economic system."

The commission is too cautious to say that they show the lack of any

"economic system," but the public needs no enlightenment on that score. The report goes on to say that it would seem that the rates of duties under the existing tariff, fixed, for the most part, during the war, under the evident necessity, at that time, of stimulating to its utmost extent all domestic productions, might be adapted, through reduction, to the present condition of peace, requiring no such extraordinary stimulus; and it is

also hinted that the improvements in machinery and processes made during the past twenty years, and the high scale of productiveness which has become a characteristic of their establishments, would permit our manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals under a substantial reduction of existing duties.

AS MAY BE JUDGED, therefore, the feature of the report is a substantial reduction of excessive duties. This reduction approximates twenty per cent, and it will reach, in the opinion of the commission, twenty-five per cent. In many cases reductions have been made from forty to fifty per cent, in others no reduction has been attempted. The report says it has been the effort of the commission to make the reduction apply to commodities of necessary general consumption, and to diminish or withhold the reduction upon commodities of high cost, requiring more labor, and which, being consumed principally by the more wealthy classes, could bear higher duties; at the same time supplying revenue and encouraging the higher arts, without being oppressive in the operation.

AMONG THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES recommended by the commission are the substitution of a single entry fee at the custom house for the present numerous and annoying small fees; giving authority for certain procedures now adopted without the sanction of law; giving facilities for the importation of personal effects of immigrants; giving authority that weights and measures in invoices shall be those of general use in the country of exportation; requiring that invoices of merchandise subject to ad valorem duty be made out in the currency actually paid therefor, as well as that of the place from which such importation is made; limiting the requirements of triplicate invoices to articles only subject to ad valorem duties; making it imperative that before certifying to an invoice the consular officer shall require an oath, affirmation, or declaration that the invoices are correct; providing more equitable, rigid and efficient penalties for under-valuation; providing for an appraisement, separate and distinct, in all cases; permitting the examination of bulky goods for appraisement at other places than the public stores; and other changes more particularly referred to in another part of the report. Perhaps the most radical change recommended is the repeal of the sections requiring the addition of inland transportation costs and charges to the basis of duty on ad valorem goods. The repeal of those sections will work a large reduction of duties, especially on bulky goods, and was strongly recommended both by custom house experts and importers, as a means of relief from the greatest source of annoyance in the liquidation of duties on imported merchandise.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MEASURE recommended by the commission, in the form of a proposed bill for the purpose, is the establishment of a customs tribunal for the determination of disputed questions arising under our tariff laws as to the classification for duty of imported merchandise. At present these questions are first determined by the secretary of the treasury, and in many cases are so finally determined, except on appeal to highest courts of the United States, involving great delay and uncertainties as to the duties payable. The desirability of a prompt decision in respect to questions of classification instead of compound, thus facilitating enforcement, while insuring collection of the entire duty for which importations are liable. The classification of wools for duty under the existing law has been retained. The characteristic feature of this adjustment is the application of compound duties. While in the opinion of the commission compound duties are generally objectionable and their elimination is recommended in all the other schedules there seem to be exceptional reasons for their retention in the schedule of woolens, although four commissioners, viz: Messrs. Ambler, Porter, Underwood and McMahon, refused to assent to the retention of compound duties in this schedule or in any case. In the reductions in this schedule which the commission proposes, ranging for the great bulk of fabrics from eighteen to forty per cent, the aim has been to make the reduction apply most effectually to the cheaper goods of necessary consumption. Newspapers and periodicals have been made free.

WE HAVE THUS GOTTEN a brief synopsis of a very interesting document, and one that points directly to more important results than the commission now dreams of.

FOR THE PAST DAY or two we have been treated by the Macon papers with scornful allusions to the "sour milk stews and flabby cakes," with which our Art Loan is backed. We were astonished, therefore to see it announced yesterday that in the rear room of the Art Loan just opened in that city, "a nice lunch is provided for rangers."

WHATEVER OPINION individual democrats may have in regard to the necessity for abolishing or reducing the internal revenue taxes, they should bear in mind that it is a question of less importance, so far as the people are concerned, than the revision of the tariff.

IF THE REPUBLICANS RETAIN CONTROL of the government after 1884, it is thought a movement will be inaugurated to erect a monument to the memory of Guiteau, the greatest stalwart champion of the day.

IT WOULD SEEM THAT the champagne of the monopolists was wasted on the tariff commission. However, it may be that but for the champagne the report would have been a free-trade document.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM THE REPUBLICANS ARE ADVOCATING IS TO KEEP THE PARTY IN OFFICE FOR LIFE. STRANGELY ENOUGH THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS ARE ALSO IN FAVOR OF THIS SCHEME.

IF THE HON. GREEN BURN SHOULD GET INTO THE SENATE, MAHONE WOULD HAVE SOME ASSISTANCE IN HIS WELL-KNOWN TWO-HORSE ACT OF TRYING TO MAKE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

THE NEW CINCINNATI MORNING JOURNAL, THE NEWS HAS THE APPEARANCE OF A PAPER THAT HAD COME TO STAY. IT IS FRESH AND NEWLY, AND THE EDITORIAL PAGE IS WELL WRITTEN.

THE DEMOCRATS CANNOT AFFORD TO MAKE ANY MISTAKE ABOUT THE ISSUES IN 1884. THEY ARE AN HONEST ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS, TARIFF REVISION AND REVENUE.

THE HON. S. S. COX IS A CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER, AND HE WOULD MAKE A GOOD ONE. THE DEMOCRATS HAVE PLenty OF GOOD MATERIAL TO DRAW FROM.

THE REMARKABLE CLEARNESS AND VIGOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE GIVES RISE TO THE SUSPICION THAT IT WAS WRITTEN BY AMOS CUNNINGHAM, OF THE NEW YORK SUN.

OLD MAN SIMON CAMERON HAS BEEN CONFERRED WITH BY THE ADMINISTRATION. THIS IS THE NEXT THING TO A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

NOW LET THE STRICKEN DOG WEEP. THOSE LIGHTLY ESTABLISHED, THE NEW YORK SOCIAL CLUBS, HAVE TAKEN MRS. LANGTRY'S REPUTATION IN CHARGE.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING CERTAIN, IT IS THE FACT THAT THE PEOPLE ARE NOT WILLING TO ALLOW THE REPUBLICAN CORRUPTIONISTS TO INSTITUTE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION HAS ASTONISHED EVERYBODY. IT IS NOT TOO COPIOUS, AND MANY OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE REASONABLE.

THE TIN-HORN CAN BE HEARD OCCASIONALLY. IT IS NEVER IN SIGHT, BUT ALWAYS AROUND THE CORNER. STILL IT IS DRAWING NEARER.

OSCAR WILDE HAS HAD HIS HAIR CROPPED. THIS IS PROBABLY DUE TO THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF HOWARD CARROLL.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

EVERYBODY WAS LEFT YESTERDAY.

THE NATIONAL BEER GARDEN IS QUIET THUS FAR.

JAPAN BUILDS ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND JUNKS A YEAR.

SENATOR JOHN P. SILVER JONES IS SPoken OF AS FOLGER'S SUCCESSOR.

BRIEF, CRITICAL AND ALMOST INVARIABLY

REDUCTIONS ARE RECOMMENDED ON IRON AND STEEL HARDWARE, RAILWAY SPICES, TOOLS, SAWS, NAILS AND SPIKES, MAILABLE IRON, WOOD SCREWS, IRON AND STEEL WIRE, TUBES AND PIPES, OF FROM TWENTY TO FIFTY PER CENTUM.

THE NEW SCHEDULE ON COTTON WILL OPERATE

TO SIMPLIFY THE PRESENT TARIFF: FIRST, BY THE ABOLITION OF ALL CONTRADICTORY SECTIONS AND AMBIGUOUS EXPRESSIONS, SUCH AS THOSE ALLUDED TO, AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF SIX DIVISIONS—TWO EACH FOR UNBLEACHED, BLEACHED AND PRINTED COTTONS. IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY IN ORDER TO MAKE AN ADEQUATE SPECIFIC DUTY ON THE HIGHER PRICED CLOTHES, TO MAKE A DISTINCTION IN THE UNBLEACHED GOODS AT ABOVE EIGHT CENTS PER SQUARE YARD, IN THE BLEACHED GOODS VALUED AT ABOVE TEN CENTS PER SQUARE YARD, AND IN THE PRINTED GOODS VALUED AT ABOVE FIFTEEN CENTS PER SQUARE YARD, AND ON THESE GOODS AN AD VALOREM DUTY OF FORTY PER CENT IS RECOMMENDED.

INSTEAD OF FOUR DIVISIONS IN THE SECTIONS RELATING TO COTTON THREAD, YARN WARPS OR WARP-YARNS, THE COMMISSION PROPOSES SEVEN DIVISIONS: BELOW TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND, ABOVE TWENTY-FIVE AND NOT EXCEEDING FORTY, ABOVE FORTY AND NOT EXCEEDING FIFTY, ABOVE FIFTY AND NOT EXCEEDING SIXTY, ABOVE SIXTY AND NOT EXCEEDING SEVENTY, ABOVE SEVENTY AND NOT EXCEEDING EIGHTY, AND FINALLY ALL COTTON YARNS VALUED AT OVER 80 CENTS A POUND. THERE HAS BEEN A GENERAL REDUCTION OF 25 TO 30 PER CENT ON THIS SCHEDULE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SOME OF THE FINER GRADES OF YARN, WHICH HAVE ONLY BEEN SLIGHTLY REDUCED. THE RATES ON COTTON BAGGING HAVE BEEN REDUCED; UNDERR 20 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD FROM 2 TO 1½ CENTS, AND ABOVE SEVEN CENTS PER SQUARE YARD, FROM 3 TO 2 CENTS.

WITH RESPECT TO WOOL, THE REDUCTION SUGGESTED IS THE REMOVAL OF THE 11 PER CENT AND 10 PER CENT AD VALOREM DUTY ON WOOL OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RESPECTIVELY, AND A REDUCTION OF ONE-HAIF CENT PER POUND ON WOOLS OF THE THIRD CLASS VALUED AT LESS THAN TWELVE CENTS PER POUND, AND ONE CENT PER POUND IF VALUED AT ABOVE TWELVE CENTS PER POUND. THIS IS A REDUCTION OF FORTY PER CENT.

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A DIZZY BUSINESS, INDEED.
of Painters Who Work in Mid-Air Upon the
Domes of the National Capitol.

The Washington Star.

You stand at the foot of the terrace bed, and look up at the immense dome of the Capitol, the workmen there seem midgets, clinging by toes and finger tips to the convex surface. To the nervous spectator the sight is more exciting than interesting. The narrow ledges surrounding the lower and upper ends of the dome appear as threads of white marble on which hardly a fly could obtain a secure foothold, much less a man. You shudder as you see the men from up there, safe from the middle of the cupola and the tall, narrow, crenelated chimneys, backword over the narrow ledge to the ladder beneath. That ladder seems fearfully small and unable to support the weight of or give foothold to several men who are upon it. They lean forward at times until only their feet and one hand are on the ladder as they run their brushes over that part of the dome within reach. They seem suspended in mid-air, and you tremble lest the next blast of the autumn winds, which you know blows with fury, will haul up at the dizzy elevation and loosen their hold and dash them, shapeless masses, against the cold, cruel stones of the pavement, two hundred feet below. Suddenly, while you gaze, one of them rapidly descends the ladder to the lower landing, which is in reality about eighteen inches wide, but seems to you a mere line, and lightly, recklessly even, jumps down upon the projecting edge of the column immediately below. You notice, however, that he climbs back with much more care. And you watch with a sort of fascinated interest till the eye grows dim with its constant gaze, and you seek inside for further information.

Dangerous as this work seems to be, very dangerous as it is in fact, a more gruesome job is that of painting the pedestal on which the Goddess of Liberty stands. The statue is of bronze, the pedestal of iron, and the latter must be frequently painted so as to correspond in hue with the goddess. From the very top of the dome the cupola uprears its graceful proportions without any interior means of access to the statue's pedestal. Ascent must be made wholly from the outside.

When the pedestal is to be painted diggers from the navy yard are detailed to erect a temporary structure by which the workman ascends to the top of the cupola. To climb over the outside ledge of the latter, either in coming down or going up, is said to be the most dangerous undertaking. So hazardous is the entire job of painting the pedestal that only one man on the force will do it. He is a native of Capitol Hill and said to be utterly indifferent to danger, apparently unconscious that he runs any risk whatever.

Amusements Forbidden to Priests.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The decree of the ecclesiastical synod, which closed its deliberations in St. Patrick's cathedral on November 9, are in the hands of the printer, and will, it is suspected, be ready for publication about December 15. There was an erroneous idea that they were to be sent to Rome for ratification; but they are now in the hands of the pope, and out of faith and no need of human confirmation.

A decree forbidding priests to attend dramatic or operatic performances in theaters, or going to places of amusement. At present, one makes the wearing of the robes of Roman or coar, obligatory upon priests. There is also a decree prohibiting the use of flowers at funerals except in the cases of young children, when they may be used, and in types of the innocence and purity of the dead. None of the decrees deals with the amusements of the laity, as has been incorrectly stated.

Dearstynes Good Shot at a Burglar.

TROY, December 7.—James Dearstynes, proprietor of a hotel in Bath-on-the-Hudson, was awakened at an early hour this morning by his wife, who declared that burglars were attempting to break into the house. Dearstynes armed himself with a revolver and went into a window, and asked him what man it was. The burglar looked at him and said, "I am a burglar." Dearstynes then fired. The bullet hit the glass and shattered it, and the burglar reached this city as he was recognized as Patrick Miller, a desperate criminal. The bullet passed through his neck and struck the spinal column. The bullet was recovered. When he was last seen, Dearstynes had had entered John S. Wolf's house, two blocks away, and the police were looking for him while he was forcing the hotel window.

The Tison Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The Times-Democrat's Jackson, Miss., special says:—Advice from Baldwin give a detailed account of Speaker Tison's death. Domestic trouble in the family of Colonel Tison's brother, John W. Tison, a merchant, in the two Tisons and a son of each, which resulted in Saunders being badly beaten. During his confinement he was informed that Col. Tison's son, John W. Tison, had been beaten to death for his father. Mr. Mabry, who hired his shotgun, and shot Tison on sight, killing him instantly. Tison had a pistol on his person when killed.

Street Fight in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—A quarrel arose among some black drivers and some persons going home from a ball this morning. When a policeman appeared to keep the peace, one of the drivers drew a revolver and fired at the policeman. The ball missed the policeman, but struck Joseph Coke, another driver, in the head, killing him instantly. Patterson escaped.

Slayback's Suit for Damages.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—R. S. McDonald and Frank J. Bowens, attorneys for Mrs. Alice W. Slayback, filed a late suit yesterday in the circuit court for \$1,000 damages against Colonel A. Cockerill, managing editor of the Post Dispatch, for killing her husband, Colonel Slayback, a few weeks ago.

An Election Case Dropped.

RALEIGH, December 7.—In the case of the United States against Appenheimer, Plummer, and the government, in the suit for the election of the Halifax election, the court has decided in favor of the government.

Cotton Exchange for Boston.

BOSTON, December 7.—It is stated that efforts are being made to establish a cotton exchange in this city.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in comparison with the mildest kinds of low-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros., Atlanta, Ga. 714 lines—duly 5¢ per col. n. d. or for rd. mat.

BAKING POWDERS.

THE CONTRAST!
While other Baking Powders are largely adulterated with Alum and other hurtful drugs.



has been kept unchanged in all its original purity and strength. The best evidence of its safety and effectiveness is the fact of its having received the highest testimonials from the most eminent chemists in the United States, who have analyzed it, from its introduction to the present time. No other powders show so good results by the true test—the TEST OF THE OVEN.

IT IS A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER
MADE BY
STEEL & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Manufacturers of Captain Test Gums, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

May 20—day sales thus top col. n. d. mat 143
spcl & wly 5 or 2p

FUNERAL NOTICE.

STEPHENS.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. W. P. Stephens and W. H. Watson are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. P. Stephens from her residence, 64 Humphries street, at 3 o'clock, December 8.

KING.—The friends of Mr. E. P. King and Mrs. A. P. Edwards, and of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gadson King are invited to attend the funeral services of J. Gadson King, Jr., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. King, at the residence of Mrs. Edwards, No. 49 E. Cain street at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Georgia Fulton County. To the Honorable Superior Court of Said County.

THE PETITION OF LEMUEL JOHNSON, Jacob C. Colcord, Charles W. Pike, DeWitt C. Brock, and Silas W. Horace P. Smart, Edwin H. Bacon, and others, citizens hereafter associated with them, respectfully sets forth:

That they and their associates and executors, propose to be incorporated as "The Gate City Planning Mill and Lumber Company," and that such incorporation shall be to buy and sell and deal in all kinds of lumber, timber and woods and to manufacture, saw, plane and finish such products for building purposes, and for other purposes, woods or materials which may be devoted to the construction, erection and finishing of buildings, houses, structures, bridges, railroads, boats, steamboats and all other works of wood, timber and lumber. And also to contract for and erect all such buildings, houses and structures whatever as may or can be done by entities partial use of wood.

That the business of this particular business to be carried on by them is the buying, selling, owning and dealing in all kinds of woods, and for their manufacture and shaping into all kinds of forms and sizes, and that that which may be put up and for the use thereof for such purpose as wood has been, can be or may be put to with right to bargain and contract for the building, erection and finishing of any and every kind of building structure, machine, house, boat, covering and contrivance made, or to be made, in whole or in part, of wood.

That the name of the company be "The Gate City Planning Mill and Lumber Company," and they represent that the amount of capital actually paid in is twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000), and that the privilege of increasing the capital to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to pay in capital stock at par for such services rendered them or such goods or lumber as they may purchase for them as they may deem just and prudent. That the principal place of doing business shall be the city of Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, and the time of wish to have the charter for twenty years with the privilege of renewal as often as they desire.

Petitioners further request that they may own, build and maintain a large number of cars daily at Fulton and elsewhere, so that the cars may be profitable and beneficial to carry out the objects of their incorporation, including the owing of lands, or other property, and that which may obtain the woods to be used for the uses of purpose above set forth; and that they may also purchase, own, and sell all such personal property, goods, chattels, and articles, as may be suitable for sale and elsewhere, as may be necessary for such objects. That they may issue, own and sell capital stock to the full amount called for by the petitioners, and may issue stock in denominations of one hundred dollars, and shall issue up to fifteen hundred shares, which shall be transferable among themselves, or by the directors, enact, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

HENRY B. TOMPKINS,
Attorney for Petitioners.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court.

This December 7, 1882.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
decs—d1w4w f1

THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

IN THE WORLD.

The J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

OUR AGENTS

REPRESENT

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO,

Kimball House, or Box 495, Atlanta, Ga., nov 28 sun tues thurs 5pm

dec 1—d1w4w fri

D. TYE. W. L. HUBBARD,
TYE & HUBBARD,
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHERS

AND

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

NY AND ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGE FUR-

NISHED on short notice, and at

Bottom Prices for a Good Article.

We keep no other kind. Price List sent on application. The cash or good city references must accompany all orders.

decs—d1m sun tues

200 lines—d1w 5pm

Central and Southwestern Railroads

ATLANTA, GA., November 27, 1882.

On and after SUNDAY, November 27, 1882, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS and BONDS
OFFICE,
No. 10 East Alabama St.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE,
appr'd by hand in cal.

State Charter 1870.

BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GA.
CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND... 87,000.00
STOCK-HOLDERS (with unnumbered
property worth \$1,000,000,000) INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Accounts solicited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Loans on good collateral and No. 1 paper, always
at reasonable rates.
July 28—Jewell hand in cal.

JAMES'S BANK
BUYS AND SELLS BONDS AND STOCKS AND
EXCHANGES AND MAKES INVESTMENTS FOR PERSONS.
Pays only 4 per cent interest on money when left
on long time.
JOHN H. JAMES
Oct 23 3d in flan

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, December 7, 1882.

STA. R AND CITY BONDS.

Bld. Asked Bld. Asked

Ga. Bd. 106 108 Atlanta 78... 108 110

Ga. Bd. 110 112 Atlanta 78... 108 110

Ga. Bd. 118... 116 108 Augustas 6... 103 105

Ga. Bd. 117 112 Augustas 6... 103 105

Ga. Bd. 120 120 Macon 6... 100 102

Ga. Bd. 120 120 Rome, new... 98 109

Ga. Bd. 84 88 Columbus 88... 80 82

Tampa 88... 115 117

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. Bd. 103 113 At. & Char.

Ga. Bd. 68... 68 Atlanta 68... 65 67

W. & A. 108... 95 100 Atlantic & G.

Cent. R. 78... 111 112 E. W. & G. 108

C. C. & A. 181 108 104 Inc. 68... 40 42

At&Char. 102 104

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia... 151 153 Central... 106 108

At&Char. 68... 65 67 Aug. & Sav... 117 118

Southwestern... 20 25 C. C. & A. 33 35

57 Telegrams.

NEW YORK, December 7—Share speculation of the stock exchange has been dull and generally weak, prices in consequence, closing lower than yesterday. The market opened a fraction above yesterday's closing quotations, but immediately after became dull and weak, and early in the afternoon recorded a decline, with only a fractional recovery of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent, Denver and Rio Grande, Northern Pacific and preferred, Northwest, Oregon and Trans-Continental and New Jersey Central being most conspicuous in the downward movement. There was then a rally of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent, led by Northern Pacific preferred, but the market again became dead set, and shortly before the close fell off $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent, Denver and Rio Grande, Northern Pacific preferred, St. Paul and Michigan Central being prominent in the decline. The market closed firm at a fractional rally. As compared with yesterday's closing prices, the list is $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent lower, Northwest, Denver and Rio Grande, Northern Pacific and St. Paul being prominent in the day's decline. Transactions aggregated \$2,700 shares.Evening—Exchange $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Governments somewhat higher; Jewell 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; 130 $\frac{1}{2}$; 140 $\frac{1}{2}$; 150 $\frac{1}{2}$; 160 $\frac{1}{2}$; 170 $\frac{1}{2}$; 180 $\frac{1}{2}$; 190 $\frac{1}{2}$; 200 $\frac{1}{2}$; 210 $\frac{1}{2}$; 220 $\frac{1}{2}$; 230 $\frac{1}{2}$; 240 $\frac{1}{2}$; 250 $\frac{1}{2}$; 260 $\frac{1}{2}$; 270 $\frac{1}{2}$; 280 $\frac{1}{2}$; 290 $\frac{1}{2}$; 300 $\frac{1}{2}$; 310 $\frac{1}{2}$; 320 $\frac{1}{2}$; 330 $\frac{1}{2}$; 340 $\frac{1}{2}$; 350 $\frac{1}{2}$; 360 $\frac{1}{2}$; 370 $\frac{1}{2}$; 380 $\frac{1}{2}$; 390 $\frac{1}{2}$; 400 $\frac{1}{2}$; 410 $\frac{1}{2}$; 420 $\frac{1}{2}$; 430 $\frac{1}{2}$; 440 $\frac{1}{2}$; 450 $\frac{1}{2}$; 460 $\frac{1}{2}$; 470 $\frac{1}{2}$; 480 $\frac{1}{2}$; 490 $\frac{1}{2}$; 500 $\frac{1}{2}$; 510 $\frac{1}{2}$; 520 $\frac{1}{2}$; 530 $\frac{1}{2}$; 540 $\frac{1}{2}$; 550 $\frac{1}{2}$; 560 $\frac{1}{2}$; 570 $\frac{1}{2}$; 580 $\frac{1}{2}$; 590 $\frac{1}{2}$; 600 $\frac{1}{2}$; 610 $\frac{1}{2}$; 620 $\frac{1}{2}$; 630 $\frac{1}{2}$; 640 $\frac{1}{2}$; 650 $\frac{1}{2}$; 660 $\frac{1}{2}$; 670 $\frac{1}{2}$; 680 $\frac{1}{2}$; 690 $\frac{1}{2}$; 700 $\frac{1}{2}$; 710 $\frac{1}{2}$; 720 $\frac{1}{2}$; 730 $\frac{1}{2}$; 740 $\frac{1}{2}$; 750 $\frac{1}{2}$; 760 $\frac{1}{2}$; 770 $\frac{1}{2}$; 780 $\frac{1}{2}$; 790 $\frac{1}{2}$; 800 $\frac{1}{2}$; 810 $\frac{1}{2}$; 820 $\frac{1}{2}$; 830 $\frac{1}{2}$; 840 $\frac{1}{2}$; 850 $\frac{1}{2}$; 860 $\frac{1}{2}$; 870 $\frac{1}{2}$; 880 $\frac{1}{2}$; 890 $\frac{1}{2}$; 900 $\frac{1}{2}$; 910 $\frac{1}{2}$; 920 $\frac{1}{2}$; 930 $\frac{1}{2}$; 940 $\frac{1}{2}$; 950 $\frac{1}{2}$; 960 $\frac{1}{2}$; 970 $\frac{1}{2}$; 980 $\frac{1}{2}$; 990 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1000 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1010 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1020 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1030 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1040 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1050 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1060 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1070 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1080 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1090 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1100 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1110 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1120 $\frac{1}{2}$; 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CHRISTMAS, BRIDAL
—AND—
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
—AND—
M'BRIDE'S.

Direct Importation. All the Newest and Most Fashionable articles for PARLOR, HALL and DINING ROOM, at PRICES LOWER THAN YET OFFERED IN THE SOUTH.

FULL LINE OF TOYS.

BUY YOUR GIFTS FOR

CHRISTMAS

—AT—

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO'S.
feb18-dly un meb

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY

FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

YOU WILL FIND THE BEST BARGAINS IN
fine diamonds, watches and jewelry at No. 5 Whitehall street. I have been receiving goods for the last two weeks, and will have new goods in stock extraordinary large, and if it must be reduced, Call and see my prices and goods, and you will say the handsomest goods and the lowest prices can be found at the silver palace, No. 5 Whitehall street.

A. F. PICKERT.



P.S.—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.
mav 1st colsp

**JOHN KEELY'S
CLOAKS
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.
PRICE NO OBJECT**

Never were such Bargains offered in Georgia in CLOAKS!

Ten Dollar Dolmans selling at \$3 each. Twelve Dollar Dolmans selling at \$4 each. Fifteen dollar Do mans selling at \$6 each. Slaughter Amongst Cloaks!

They were purchased at

**HALF PRICE!
THEY MUST GO!**

Fine Cloaks! Silk and Satin Dolmans 50 cents on the Dollar!

FACT!
2000 Ladies' fine Jackets half price. Ladies' Ulsters \$5 each, well worth \$10 to \$12.50 each.

**BARGAINS,
BARGAINS!**
150 Cloaks a day now being sold by "The Leader of Low Prices."

If you wish a Cloak to cost one dollar or one hundred dollars or any intermediate sum you can find it at

JOHN KEELY'S



A. O. M. GAY,
CLOTHIER, HATTER & FURNISHER,
37 Peachtree St., Atlanta.

Resident choice stock of CLOTHING and HATS we have an unusually attractive line of

FURNISHING GOODS.

As to SHIRTS we acknowledge no competition. We are sole agents for Atlanta and vicinity of the well known and popular

"KEEP'S SHIRTS."

We have for a long time been trying to induce Mr. Keely to price this Shirt at \$1.25, but he does not think it worth \$1.25, but we desire to give to our customers for \$1 a better shirt than they could possibly buy anywhere else. We have at last succeeded, and now offer

**"One Dollar" Unwashed Shirt
In the World.**

It is nonsense to pay \$1. or 75c. or even 50c. Shirts you find around town, when you can get a Dollar buy the Finest Cut, Best Material, and Best Fitting Shirt ever sold; for One

taken and Shirts in order. Perfect fit of the Best. They are put into a Six for \$0.90.

GIFT BOOKS
AT
PHILLIPS & CREW.

Largest and prettiest line ever shown in Georgia.
July 1st top 2d col 8p

THE OLD BOOK STORE.
8 WALL STREET, Kimball House Block.

The only old book store in Atlanta!

Old books bought and sold. Magazines, Seaside Libraries, etc. Large catalogue of books, and prices paid for Confederate money by mail free by stamp. Cheapest rates in town. The Sole agent for Zolo's work. Holders announcement. For the past two months I have been purchasing the samples from book and stationery drummers, and now offer the handsomest line of holiday goods for men, women and children in the city.

W. B. BURKE.

ATLANTA, GA., December 6th, 1882.

Gentlemen of the Committee of Roads and Revenue for the Union county, Ga.

As you have selected me to be the chairman of your Board, I beg to make a few suggestions for your careful consideration.

Our city is a poor room house.

This institution is inadequate to the necessities of the country. It is too far from the city, too inconvenient to reach, and the accommodations for the inmates and the officers are not comfortable.

I advise that the place be sold; a few acres of ground purchased nearer the city, at some convenient, healthy point, having running water, and a suitable building erected and a good garden spot provided.

The building should have comfortable rooms, furnished with comfortable bedding, and the inmates should be allowed to have their own furniture.

The building should be only one story high. It should have a wide piazza for fresh air and exercise in summer and rainy weather. A large hall should be provided where the inmates may be gathered together, and a convenient room or rooms should be made, where any sick inmate can be separated from the others during his convalescence and convalescence and prompt attention to all wants can be had.

The Superintendent should make a requisition for supplies, say monthly, for this board, to be given to him.

A complete Cook should be employed for the entire institution, and all food for the inmates should be well cooked, well prepared, and every thing kept tidy, clean, and in good condition, and should be issued to be prepared by themselves, but food prepared by the regular Cook should be used.

The premises should be well inclosed, and the place should have a pleasant aspect, and not present a repulsive appearance.

It is no crime to be poor, and it is a solemn duty (one of the highest) to those who are poor and crippled to provide for the comfort of the aged, disabled and helpless part of the community, who are poor and powerless to provide for themselves.

It is the duty of the State to provide for all his duties.

—FEEDING PRISONERS.

I venture to say that there is not a city and country in the Union, of the size, wealth and pretensions of Atlanta, which, which is so incapable of providing for the poor and destitute.

The establishment of a home under the care of a competent and able man, who should be paid a fair, reasonable compensation for his services, and he should be held to a strict accountability for the proper use of all his funds.

—PRIVATE INDUSTRY.

I further suggest that notice be given to the candidates for sheriff at the ensuing election, that a modification will be made in the pay for feeding prisoners, and that the same be increased to \$100 per month, for the payment of the expenses of provisions, supplies, etc. I think it possible that a saving to the county may be made in this direction.

—PUBLIC INDUSTRY.

I further recommend that full time and specifications of every Bridge in the county, by a competent Architect or Civil Engineer, a deputized on file in this office, that in case a bridge should be destroyed by a fire, it should be repaired and reconstructed and erected without the delay of waiting for the subsiding of a great flood and the dredging of the ground, etc., before the work can be even commenced.

—EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

I trust that by united and earnest effort we will soon be able to inaugurate a system which will effect a saving in the Department of the County, and a thorough system of "Michie's" and Economy.

We should pay all employees a fair compensation for services, and require a prompt, faithful and thorough performance of every duty; and no person should be allowed to receive a cent of gain or income from the county, at the expense of the tax payers beyond his established lawful compensation for services performed.

The suggestions are made on general principles and are not intended to reflect upon the efficiency of any officer now in the employ of the county.

R. W. DAIR, Chairman.

The foregoing was read before the Board and ordered to be published in the Constitution.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect Sunday, November 12th:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 8 WESTERN EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta 7:00 am

Arrive Marietta 7:47 am

" Cartersville 4:29 pm

" Dalton 9:20 am

" Chattanooga 10:58 am

12:30 pm

NO. 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta 2:40 pm

Arrive Marietta 3:27 pm

" Cartersville 4:29 pm

" Dalton 9:20 am

" Chattanooga 10:58 am

12:30 pm

NO. 11—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturdays

Leave Atlanta 11:40 am

Arrive Marietta 12:35 pm

" Atlanta 1:41 pm

" Cartersville 3:49 pm

" Dalton 2:16 pm

" Chattanooga 3:44 pm

5:15 pm

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturdays

Leave Atlanta 4:30 pm

Arrive Marietta 5:13 pm

" Gilmore 5:00 pm

" Vinings 5:05 pm

" Melvins 5:05 pm

" Smyrna 5:25 pm

" Marietta 5:44 pm

" Big Shanty 5:44 pm

" Acworth 5:59 pm

" Rogers 6:39 pm

" Cartersville 6:44 pm

Arrive Dalton 6:59 pm

7:45 pm

NO. 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga 8:00 am

Arrive Dalton 9:44 am

" Cartersville 11:41 am

" Marietta 12:46 pm

Arrive Atlanta 1:49 pm

NO. 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga 2:55 pm

Arrive Dalton 6:02 pm

" Cartersville 6:31 pm

" Marietta 7:47 pm

" Smyrna 8:42 pm

" Atlanta 8:47 pm

" Rogers 8:53 pm

" Cartersville 8:51 am

" Marietta 8:58 pm

" Smyrna 9:02 pm

" Atlanta 10:02 pm

Leave Atlanta 10:15 am

Arrive Atlanta 10:36 am

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Chattanooga 7:20 am

Leave Kingston 8:08 am

" Smyrna 8:19 am

" Marietta 8:31 am

" Atlanta 8:42 pm

" Rogers 8:47 am

" Cartersville 8:51 am

" Marietta 9:41 am

" Dalton 9:53 am

" Smyrna 10:02 am

" Atlanta 10:13 am

Leave Atlanta 10:36 am

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta 10:45 am

Arrive Dalton 12:15 pm

" Cartersville 1:41 pm

" Marietta 2:08 pm

" Atlanta 2:36 pm

" Smyrna 3:58 pm

" Atlanta 4:02 pm

Leave Atlanta 4:15 pm

Arrive Dalton 5:13 pm

" Cartersville 6:31 pm

" Marietta 7:47 pm

" Atlanta 8:42 pm

" Rogers 8:47 am

" Cartersville 8:51

CITY NEWS.

REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

25 Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Legislature and Hotels—Capitol Judgments—Local Events—Opinions—In-prisons—Gossip of all Kinds.

Flowers are abundant at high prices. Bad colds are prevalent and abundant. Yesterday was the coldest day of the season. The markets were well supplied yesterday. The present council will meet but twice more. Yesterday was the day for voting election bets. The race for coroner promises to be a lively one. The result of the election was generally discussed. The cloths did a big trade in overcoats yesterday.

The house painter is having all he can do just now.

The stock market was quiet and rather dull yes-
terday.

There is an abundance of ice all over the city this morning.

Six state cases were entered at police headquarters yesterday.

There was a big attendance upon the Art Loan yesterday.

The man who predicted a warm spell has nothing to say to-day.

The board of police commissioners will meet next Monday night.

Frank Howard is wanted by the police for larceny after trust.

There were few important changes in the real es-
tate world yesterday.

The weather yesterday made the coal dealer wear a mile long.

Another crowd of colored emigrants passed through the city yesterday en route to Arkansas.

The police were busy last night seeing that tipsy men did not lay around in the corners and freeze.

A portrait of General Alfred Austell, painted by J. H. Moser, is on exhibition in the executive office.

The rental agents were quite busy yesterday. Every body wants a house by the first of January next.

The case of John Pugh vs. Thomas G. W. Cris-
elle, suit for damages, occupied the city court yesterday.

Ell Saylor will be tried by Justice Rhea to-day on a warrant sworn out by Mr. J. J. Baker, charging him with larceny from the house.

The latest rumor is that Pledgee will be removed from office, and Mr. Stein Postle is to be ap-
pointed in his place.

Thomas King was adjudged insane by Ordin-
ary Calhoun yesterday and was sent to jail to remain until he can be taken to Milledgeville.

A bound volume of THE DAILY CONSTITUTION covering the first six months of 1881, will be loaned to the State Education office, and has not been reurned. We hope the borrower will return it to-day as it is daily required.

The young people's aid society of the First Bap-
tist church will give an entertainment at the resi-
tance of Mr. A. B. Clegg, 10 Nelson street, to-night.

An interesting program of music recita-
tions, etc., has been arranged, and in connection
with it a supper will be given. The proceeds will be devoted to refitting the Sunday school room of the church.

DO YOU KNOW?

That everybody seems satisfied with the new mayor.

That the Parlor minstrels are going to Griffin Monday.

That an Atlanta lawyer owns a dog for which he has refused \$300.

That there will be another marriage in St. Philip before Christmas.

That a young lady who resides in this city is studying for the stage.

That several of the churches are thinking of introducing the electric light.

That one man won nearly three thousand dollars on the election day before yesterday.

That a young lady and a young man, who were running away to be married, were stopped at the depot yesterday by the lady's father.

Justices Commissioned.

Yesterday Governor Stephens commissioned J. D. Love to be a Justice of the peace in Talbot county, and Robert A. Hale to be a Justice of the peace in Jefferson county.

Illinoi Distilling.

Yesterday Deputy Collector Smith and Deputy Marshall Robison reported the seizure of 75 gal-
lons still and fourteen tubs of mash in Dawson county. Buford Bearden was arrested in the dis-
tillery.

A Pardon and a Commutation.

Yesterday J. W. Tanner, sent to the penitentiary from Rockdale county, was pardoned by Governor Stephens. William Hodges, a condemned murderer had his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life.

At Tanner's Court.

Yesterday Justice Tanner sent Josiah Rendell to jail on a charge of stealing, and also committed James Strong on a charge of assault and battery and simple larceny. Tom Thrash was sent to jail in default of bond on a charge of assault and bat-
tery.

The United States Court.

In the circuit court yesterday James Morgan entered a plea of guilty to a charge of retailing and was sentenced to thirty days \$100 fine and costs. James L. Williams entered a plea of guilty to a charge of illicit distilling, working, remaking, etc., and received a similar sentence.

The Scorpion.

The Scorpion is the newest local juvenile journal—certainly the most popular in size, being a three-column folio but it has full pages of editorials. Ben B. Hall, Marcy Johnson and David S. Ethridge are the editors. The paper contains a thrilling romance entitled, "Why didn't Lover," by Ida Ing. The publishers "Give us your support and we will give you a paper."

Young People's Aid Society.

The above organization of the First Baptist Church will give an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Sharp, 10 Nelson street, to-night 7:30 o'clock. Concluded with it will be the fitting of the sun-
glasses, etc., for the school room. A very large audience, embracing music, recitations, etc., has been fully prepared and every arrangement perfect'd to make the evening exceedingly pleasant to all who may attend.

A Dreadful Fire.

From box 17, located at the corner of Peachtree and Meritt Avenue, there came the alarm of fire about dark last night, and in instant the brigade was rushing over the new macadam on Peachtree to the residence of N. P. Finch, from the rear of which a bright blaze was seen. The fire department responded, but did not down to work and quickly extinguished what promised to be a disastrous fire. The fire was located in the rear of the house in the rear of the building, which was almost entirely consumed, while the entire department worked hard. By strenuous exertions most of the property was removed from the burning building. The extent of Mrs. Finch's loss is unknown.

The Tam Boy.

Grover's three-set play of the above name will be presented at DeGrove's opera house to-night by Miss Carrie Swain, supported by a strong dramatic company. The press notices of the young lady and her play are all of the most favorable character. She has just closed engagements in New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

"Miss Carrie Swain was greeted here last night by a house such as has not been seen there often. From gallery down, every seat was taken, and the audience was composed of the best people of the city. This charming little ldy. of Miss Swain's only compliment can be given. Her voice is clear, of full volume, and easily heard. Her dulcile singing was certainly the most enthusiastic applause she received. Her dancing was pliant and graceful, and her drey manners and charms of face and figure will be remembered."

Mobile Register: "The second performance of Cad, the Tam Boy, was witnessed last evening by quite a large audience, everything considered, and the spectators were equally enthusiastic as those of the night previous. Miss Swain has completely

captivated the hearts of the juveniles, who think she 'picks up' the girls. The newsboys all want to see her again for their sister."

Montgomery Advertiser: "Miss Swain as Cad, the Tam boy, is an adept in the use of slang, and though the part is full of it, it suits the character so well and comes naturally. She is a good dancer, too, without fault. But while she is a rollicking tom boy, and never once forgets herself either in voice or manner, the piece is full of the tenderest touches. She is a good actress, and always better making love to her mother or talking fun to the audience. Better dancing is rarely seen than hers, and joined to her singing made a treat that the audience was sorry to relinquish even after three encores. The support was all good."

THE ART LOAN.

The Leading Events of the Day at the Library—Points on the Exhibits.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 7, 1882.

List of exhibits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

No. 1. *Electric Light*, 11; Eastern circuit..... 26
Midde circuit..... 8 Northern circuit..... 6
Occidental circuit..... 16 Atlanta circuit..... 28
Brunswick circuit..... 7

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 15. *Arguedum*. Transferred to dock of next term.

HELL OF CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 27. *Eastern*, Russell et al. v. Cooley et al. Re-
Argued. Argued. No. 1. *Cherokee Circuit*.

J. J. Abrams by J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

No. 2. *Appeal for defendants*.

AGUAS CIRCUIT.

No. 1. *Chem. Works*, G. C. D. Dismissed.

No. 2. *Lamar v. Jenkins*, G. C. D. Dismissed.

R. H. Miller, for plaintiff in error. Foster and Lamar, for defendants.

No. 3. *State*. Dismissed.

No. 4. *Central R. R. vs. Branson*. Set for second Monday in January next.

No. 5. *John T. Clark vs. State*. From the house of Mr. McMillin. Argued. W. D. Taft, H. C. Ney, P. B. Johnson, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Thos E. Watson: Boykin Wright, solicitor general, for the state.

No. 6. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 7. *Verdry, adm'r., vs. Dater*. Claim from Richmond, Ga., and Wright, for defendant in error.

No. 8. *State*. Dismissed.

No. 9. *Central R. R. vs. Branson*. Set for second Monday in January next.

No. 10. *John T. Clark vs. State*. From the house of Mr. McMillin. Argued. W. D. Taft, H. C. Ney, P. B. Johnson, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Thos E. Watson: Boykin Wright, solicitor general, for the state.

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No. 16. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 17. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 18. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 19. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 20. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

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No. 43. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

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No. 51. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 52. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 53. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.

No. 54. *State et al. v. Mays*. Continued on account of sickness of Mr. Mays.